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Apply to
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GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF LUMBER,
At the New Saw-Mill!

THE WILLOW CREEK SAW-MILL COMPANY
announces that their MILL, situated on
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Four Miles West from Prescott, is now complete and running, and that, being located in the midst of an extensive tract of good pine timber, they are enabled to make and sell all sorts of lumber for from \$15 to \$20 per thousand, and at prices heretofore charged. For instance, we sell good lumber as has heretofore sold for \$60, for \$45, and our quality at same rate of reduction.

Good timbers to and from the mill.

Willow Creek, October 13, 1868.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, November 16th, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Fifth Legislative Assembly:—You come together in the new capital of the Territory, now its most flourishing town, and I trust it will be your ambition to signalize the first meeting of the Legislature here by a close inquiry into the wants of the people, a careful consideration of their interests and a thorough and fearless performance of your whole duty as their chosen representatives.

Since the adjournment of the last Assembly a little more than a year since, there has been an increase in the population of the Territory; several new mining and agricultural settlements have sprung into existence and the taxable property is estimated at one fourth more than it was in 1867.

THE APACHE.

But unhappily the hostility of the Apache has not abated and his raids have, as heretofore, resulted in a large loss of life and property.

The blood of the valiant citizens who have lately fallen a prey to this irrepressible savage, as well as that of the hundreds who since the Territory came under the National flag have been the victims of his barbarian demands that your attention shall first be given to an earnest effort to accurately represent to the general government the sad state of affairs here and the absolute necessity of a new order of things. Each Assembly convened since the organization of the Territory has made a representation, accompanied by a vigorous appeal for assistance, and the fact that no satisfactory response has been made, may lead you to doubt whether anything you can do will be more effectual, but it should not dissuade you from making the attempt. It is now clearly and painfully shown that the policy here pursued by the government from the beginning has produced no results proportionate to the expense incurred; that with all that has been done the Apache is as bold and successful to-day as ever before; and that no rapid advance in the prosperity of the Territory, or success in the development of its resources can be expected until new measures are adopted. It is true, many Apaches have been killed, much hard service bravely performed and that but for the presence of the troops parts of the Territory must have been entirely closed to the settler, but the organization and machinery of the regular army, the time necessarily spent in the maintenance of the troops brought from abroad and the inability to conduct continuous operations except by the presence of a much larger force than we can reasonably expect to secure, and long experience show that even if additions are from time to time made in the regular force here, as I hope they may be, and the Territory is made a separate Department, (as it should have been long since, in justice to those commanding here) there must yet be another element for aggressive and continuous movements against the Apache if we would complete his overthrow at an early day, and save to the government millions of dollars.

VOLUNTEERS.

Time but confirms my opinion as expressed at length to previous Legislatures and familiar to all the people that as a measure of public economy and of simple justice to those who are struggling to open and occupy the Territory and to develop its resources, the Government should authorize the raising here of a regiment or regiments of men entirely familiar with the country and with the Apache, and by experience and inclination suited to the peculiar and exhausting warfare necessary to be waged, and which it is not in the nature of things for any other force to wage in so effective a manner, if at all. I recommend that the memorials to Congress of the third and fourth assemblies upon this subject be renewed or that a new and strenuous one be adopted.

The recent report of the Indian Commission instituted by Congress, showing the base treachery and ingratitude of the plains Indians with whom Government has dealt most leniently is creating a healthy sentiment in the East on the long misunderstood Indian question which will undoubtedly lead Congress to a better appreciation of the vigorous policy necessary to be pursued here.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

The building of a railroad across the Territory is one of the most important steps towards the subjugation of the Apache that can be taken and for this reason and for many others that will occur to you, I suggest that you pray Congress to render such assistance to the company or companies proposing to build such road as will insure an early completion of the work. Were the Territory not infested with hostile Indians the difficulty and expense of getting here until a railroad is provided must make it slow of settlement and prove a great drawback to its progress. Under existing circumstances its construction were equal to the sending here of a dozen regiments of troops and is essential in order to make the country available to the public and to secure to the Government the revenues which, with proper aid, it will so abundantly return.

Parties who since the meeting of the last Assembly have surveyed the routes across the Territory declare them to be most practicable and there is a growing belief both in California and the East that the popular and profitable Pacific railroad will go through Arizona.

In this connection I may refer to the fact that telegraphic communication is now complete to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and that by connecting mails we receive news from all parts of the world in ten days. I am informed that parties stand ready to extend the wires across Arizona to California if reasonable encouragement is given. If you can in any way assist the enterprise I am sure you will do so.

FRIENDLY INDIANS.

The active military movements against the Wallapais brought them to terms some months since and a number were placed upon a temporary reservation near Fort Mohave but I learn they are again upon the war path, roaming chiefly upon the Mohave and Prescott roads. They are a weak tribe and their hostility cannot continue long. When work upon the great Colorado reservation was suspended, owing to the exhaustion of the Congressional appropriation, the Apache-Mohave, Yavapai and other Indians gathered there, took to the mountains, and recent depredations near La Paz and Wickenburg are attributed to them. If they have begun hostilities it is probably in view of the recent killing by citizens of a venerable chief and others of their tribes at La Paz, a transaction which whether partaking of the unwarrantable character now reported or not, goes to demonstrate the importance of legislation to prevent the assumption by irresponsible parties of steps which sooner or later must produce disastrous results, counteracting the influence of the authorities and

leading the Indians to lose all confidence in the whites. While no treatment can in my judgment be too severe for the hostile Indians those disposed to be friendly should be entitled to the same protection from the laws as other persons owing allegiance to the government enjoy. The Pimas and Maricopas lost a part of their crops by the unusual flood of September last, but they are generally prosperous and contented, although but slightly provided for by the government.

All who comprehend the Indian character will rejoice that the Indian Commission has reached the view long held on the frontier that the government should cease to recognize the Indian tribes as a domestic independent nation except so far as it may be required and by treaties made but not yet ratified; that hereafter all Indians should be considered and held to be individually subject to the laws of the United States except where and while it is otherwise provided in such treaties. Such course will be commended to Congress by the Commission with another good suggestion; viz: to clothe, protect and assist all Indians, no matter of what tribe, who will go upon reservations and stay there.

MINING.

The Wickenburg gold mines are worked without interruption and steadily yield a large revenue. The Vulture lode, the Comstock of Arizona, now has a wide and merited fame. It is one of the richest, most extensive and remarkable deposits of gold quartz upon the continent, and its return to this time is believed to be but an earnest of what may be expected from it in the future. Unfortunately the mills erected in the vicinity of Prescott were put either upon worthless lodes or upon those which ores predominate which cannot be made to pay by ordinary treatment. The chlorination process has lately been introduced there and it is expected it will prove successful as in California and Colorado. If such is the case, the hopeful people who have clung to that part of the Territory, under most annoying delays and disappointments, will speedily reap the reward due to their patience and pertinacity.

Upon the Colorado River little is doing in mining; the low price of copper has not warranted the continuous working of the lodes at William's Fork and other points although a renewal of operations at an early day is promised. From the Eureka district there is a steady and profitable shipment of lead ore to San Francisco, and work upon several silver lodes in that district is vigorously prosecuted as it is upon several gold lodes near La Paz and Hardyville.

Below the Gila the Catalina mountains continue to yield a good return of silver and a fine mill is in process of erection at Apache Pass where the gold lodes are attracting much attention and give excellent promise. Confidence in the mineral resources of the Territory is unshaken and those most familiar with them believe that once secure from Indian depredations and made accessible by iron rail, Arizona will take front rank among the gold and silver producing districts of the world.

Late last year, at the request of J. Ross Browne, United States mining commissioner, I prepared as complete a statement of the mineral discoveries and results in the Territory as the time and material at my command would admit of. It will be found in his elaborate report upon the "Mineral resources of the States and Territories West of the Rocky mountains" published by Congress and although imperfect in some particulars will, I trust, be serviceable to the Territory in giving the public an idea of its mineral affluence and attracting capital and population. Arizona, in common with the other mineral bearing Territories, is interested in the passage of the bill now before Congress looking to the endowment of a school of mines from the proceeds of the tax upon gold and silver bullion, a most necessary and promising scientific movement, and it may be well for you to add to the appeals in its behalf by a memorial or resolution as you deem best.

AGRICULTURE.

Although the seasons vary with each year it is now well established that most of the valleys and river bottoms throughout the Territory may be successfully cultivated. Much attention is given to agriculture and the product of the year is largely in the excess of that of any previous year. Corn, wheat and barley attain a perfect growth at most points and the vegetables will compare favorably with those of any country.

About Prescott the yield of potatoes of an excellent quality has this year been large. The few fruit trees planted to this time are thrifty and it is thought the favorite fruits can be raised at various places in the Territory. The military are supplied with grain without drawing upon California as in years past and comparatively little flour is brought from abroad. The prospect is that at an early day all required will be made in the Territory. The new and prosperous settlements of Phoenix upon the Salt River and Florence on the Gila River are demonstrating the richness of the soil in the broad valleys of those great streams and the facility with which it may be irrigated and cultivated. The climate is found to be neither oppressive nor unhealthy as heretofore popularly supposed, and the belief that large communities have subsisted upon the produce of the valleys in the far past is strengthened by the accumulating evidences of their rare fertility. Tens of thousands of acres as valuable and easy of tillage as those now occupied remain unclaimed and as the region is central, near to the reservations of the friendly Pima and Maricopa Indians and seldom molested by the Apache, it offers peculiar inducements to settlers and is commended to the numerous parties crossing the Territory from Texas and other States as having advantages equal, if not superior, to any held out to them farther west. While the lands that do not need irrigation and those that may be irrigated from streams are extensive and all sufficient for a larger population than is here at present, the soil of much of what is known as the desert country is exceedingly rich and if supplied with water by a system of artesian wells, as there is every reason to believe it may be at a reasonable cost, must abundantly repay cultivation. The great valleys and plains upon the roads from the Colorado to Wickenburg and Prescott, those between Sacaton and Tucson, and the plains about Tucson, those of the Cababi and Fresnal districts and others not frequented by the Apache and more accessible than much of the land now occupied may, I believe, with such wells, be made to blossom as the rose and to produce crops that will surprise the world. I recommend, if the existing law of the Territory regarding wells upon deserts is not liberal enough to induce the sinking of artesian wells, it be made so.

MAILS.

Mail facilities are better throughout the Territory than ever before, and if continued as at present, with the addition of a few branch lines,

there can be little cause for complaint. Service upon one important route although repeatedly solicited has not however been supplied. I refer to that from Prescott to Albuquerque upon the Rio Grande via the 35th parallel, a connecting link much desired by the people north of the Gila, and necessary to their prompt communication with the East, and to the completion of the mail system in the Territory. Within a few months some deserving citizens of Sonora, encouraged by the friendly government of that State have established weekly mail service by stage between Altar, [where the Guaymas and Hermosillo mail route terminates] and Tucson. As Congress has not yet established a mail route from the Sonora line to Tucson no remuneration can be had for the service between those points. I suggest that you petition for the creation of such route and the letting of service forthwith. The business and social relations of a large part of our people with Sonora make mail communication highly desirable and our government should certainly be as liberal and enterprising as that of Mexico.

FINANCES.

It was my hope to be able at the close of my official career here to declare the Territory free of debt and I believe were I to serve out the term of my appointment as Governor I might do so. The debt, incurred by the various Legislatures for necessary expenditures, not allowed by the general government, was never large and within the year has been reduced to about \$24,000 in national currency and will before the close of the present year be reduced to \$18,000. You are asked by the efficient Territorial Treasurer to amend the laws relating to the collection of the revenue or to pass new and stringent ones so that certain counties which contribute but lightly to the Treasury may be made to pay their just proportion. It is believed if the collections in these counties had been promptly and thoroughly made the total debt of the Territory would already have been swept away. It is also known that thousands of dollars which should have come to the Territorial Treasury from Escheated Estates have been lost for the want of proper legislation upon the subject. This legislation, the Treasurer requests you to supply and I trust you will recognize the importance of doing so.

SOCIETY.

There is a gratifying improvement in social life throughout the Territory. In the chief towns the houses are of a better character than a year or two since, and the ranchmen who have prospered have generally improved their structures. There is a growing disposition to live rather than stay here, to build homes and make them attractive, to cultivate household affections and loves and society is assuming that organization which is necessary to pleasing and profitable exchange.

This is at it should be for whether we contemplate permanent or temporary residence here it is but just to ourselves and to the country that we should live decently and in order. It is usually quite as economical as to live unsettled and uncomfortable, and nothing is so detrimental to a country than to treat it as a mere stopping place instead of as a home, to decline to contribute to its improvement and to the upbuilding of society because uncertain what its future is to be, and to discourage rather than incite that public spirit which is essential to the healthy progress of every community.

Let it be determined here that social progress shall keep pace with material prosperity and that as rapidly as possible the institutions which are the strength and glory of the States and other Territories shall be established and maintained. And above all let it be remembered that "virtue alone ennobles human kind," and that "of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports."

MEXICAN POPULATION.

In all your legislation you should consider the large population of the Territory, unacquainted with the English tongue but entitled to respect and protection. This population embraces many excellent and enterprising citizens both of native and foreign birth and is notable for its obedience to law, its cheerful contribution to the revenues and its industrial character. As it controls much of the business of the Territory and is identified with nearly every pursuit the restriction of the code preventing any one acting as a juror unless he understands proceedings in the English language (always considered of doubtful constitutionality) should, as a matter of justice, be removed and the proceedings be had both in English and Spanish, or interpreters provided. It is also desirable that all laws of general importance and interest should be published in both languages.

VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

Amendments to the code of the Territory have been made by each Legislature and are now so numerous and scattered through so many volumes that it is difficult to ascertain what the existing laws are. Moreover the only edition of the code yet published is about exhausted. It will be for you to consider whether the public interest demands that a commission be appointed to revise the code and the amendments, recommending them where inconsistent and reporting to the next Assembly a new edition with a proper index, for the publication of which edition, the general government will as is its custom, make liberal provision.

More attention should be given to educational matters. The brief law of the last Assembly is insufficient to establish and sustain such a system of common schools as is now needed here.

A new and earnest memorial to Congress regarding the boundary at Arizona City may hasten justice to the Territory in this important matter.

Some encouragement should be given to the enterprising citizens who have established ferries on the Gila and Salt Rivers; such ferries being an absolute necessity to communication between the lower and upper country during several months in each year and the travel not yet being sufficient to support them.

A uniform system of weights and measures should be provided, much confusion arising, especially in Southern Arizona, from the various standards now in use.

The act of the last Assembly to prevent and punish the sale of liquor to Indians does not secure the ends desired and should be made more complete and stringent.

No aid has ever been given by the government for the building of roads in the Territory. Fortunately the thoroughfares are generally good but in some of the mining districts, particularly in Yavapai county, there is need of improvement and certain new roads are necessary to ready communication. One from Wickenburg to Prescott via Walnut Grove would

save many miles of travel between those points and one from Phoenix to Prescott, via the Agua Fria would open a direct and comparatively short route from Tucson to Prescott. A reasonable appropriation for their construction and for such improvements upon existing roads as are necessary in order to the convenience of travel may with propriety be asked of Congress.

In my message to the last Assembly I recommended the choice of a site for the territorial prison to be built under act of Congress from the internal revenue collected in the Territory, but for some cause it was not made. I respectfully refer you to my language at that time as indicating the importance of action and of an appeal for an extension of the time allotted for the accumulation of the fund.

PERSONAL.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I may be permitted to address to you and through you to the people of Arizona, a few words of a personal nature. Having been elected to represent the Territory in the Forty First Congress of the United States which is to assemble on the fourth day of March ensuing, I must soon take my departure for the national capital and terminating my services as Governor enter upon the duties of the responsible and honorable position to which the kind partiality of the people has called me.

It will not be my lot to address another Assembly as the executive of the Territory, and probably several years will elapse before I can renew my residence here, which it is now my hope to do. As I review the record I have made here I find nothing of which I am ashamed or that I am unwilling to submit to the scrutiny of time. While a few have persistently misrepresented my motives and acts, judging them from a jealous or selfish standpoint, or wilfully misconstruing them, I am warranted in the belief that the great majority of the people give me credit for a conscientious and impartial discharge of duty and a faithful administration of Territorial affairs, albeit the Executive Department, in common with others, has from the great size of the country, the insufficient means of communication with its widely separated districts, and with Washington, the dangers of travel and the inadequate appropriations of the general government, had much to contend with.

As a pioneer I have cheerfully shared in the varied vicissitudes of the people and labored to hasten the development of the country, making its resources and capabilities known by my voice and pen and showing my confidence in them by the investment of my means. Whatever I possess of ability shall in the future, as in the past, be given to the promotion of the substantial interests of the Territory and if I fail to obtain from Congress and the Departments the assistance to which the people are entitled and which is necessary to their security and prosperity it will be from no lack of effort or desire.

Coming here at a time when civil war convulsed the States and a spark would have ignited the combustible material here aggregated, and always disposed to look upon party organization as of little consequence in a sparsely inhabited Territory, I have sincerely endeavored to act from a level higher than any party platform, to palliate political prejudice and passion and to unite and stimulate the people in measures of self defense, industry and enterprise.

I believe the policy to have been the wisest I could have pursued and its good results have been generally conceded and must, I think, be apparent to all.

Chosen to Congress upon an independent basis by the votes of men of varied political views I shall at Washington, as I have here and as I am in honor bound, avoid partisan complications and zealously labor to secure the cordial co-operation of all who can in any way aid me in obtaining for my constituents the consideration due them from the government.

At the same time, I do not mean nor have I ever meant to show indifference to national issues, or to relinquish the sentiments regarding the same, which I held when I entered the Territory.

In each of my annual messages I have expressed sympathy with the government in its trials and triumphs and I now congratulate you and the people that the exciting Presidential campaign has resulted in a vindication of the national honor by the elevation to the highest civic office of the magnanimous leader, "indeflexible of faith, invincible of arms," whose name and fame are a part of the nation's best history. I consider his election more than a political triumph; believing it will allay the intensity of party strife, guarantee harmony in the different departments of the government, security to citizens everywhere and enduring prosperity following in the train of peace. Peace which the Republic so much needs, which every patriot heart will welcome and the glad results of which will extend to this dependent frontier, in the increased protection it will enable the government to afford the settler in the stimulus it will give to industry, and in the progress and permanence it will insure to all interests and pursuits.

NEW STORE.

... GO TO ...

KERR'S CHEAP STORE,

In the East Room of the Old Capitol Building,
North Side of the Plaza, Prescott.

If you wish to purchase

Groceries and Provisions,

Liquors, Can Fruits, Clothing,

Or anything else needed by you, for less money

than the same can be bought for anywhere else

in town.

EDWARD KERR.

Prescott, June 20, 1868.

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin

Street,



Opposite

Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D. Monahan, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for Cash.

Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on hand, for sale or hire.

GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 24, 1868.